

Student Name _____

Teacher Name _____

School _____

System _____

U.S. HISTORY

PRACTICE TEST

Tennessee End of Course Assessment U.S. History



Developed and published under contract with State of Tennessee Department of Education by the Educational Measurement group of Pearson, a business of NCS Pearson, Inc., 2510 North Dodge Street, Iowa City, Iowa 52245. Copyright © 2009 by State of Tennessee Department of Education. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of State of Tennessee Department of Education.

Contents

Introduction to U.S. History	4
Content of tests	4
Test development	4
Test administration	4
Tips for Taking the Test	5
Preparing for the test	5
Before the test	5
During the test	5
Answer Sheet for the Practice Test	6
Directions for Taking the Practice Test	7
U.S. History Practice Test	8
Answer Key	41
Reporting Categories	42

Introduction to U.S. History

Content of tests

The testing program titled the *Tennessee End of Course Assessment* was established to meet the Tennessee mandate for end of course assessments in Tennessee secondary schools. These tests measure the Tennessee State Performance Indicators. Subject areas covered by the end of course assessments include Mathematics, Language Arts, History, and Science.

Test development

For the *Tennessee End of Course Assessment*, professional item writers experienced in each of the content areas researched and wrote the items. Professional editors and test developers carefully reviewed all items and test directions for content and accuracy. To provide a large pool of items for final test selection, the test developers created approximately 50% more items as were needed in the final editions of the tests.

After items were field tested, student responses were analyzed. Professional content editors and researchers carefully reviewed items, their data, and test directions for content, suitability, and accuracy before including certain items and test directions in operational tests.

Test administration

Tennessee End of Course Assessments are given to students as they are completing courses that are included in the program. Tests may be given midyear for block schedules or at the end of the school year.

This test contains 60 multiple-choice questions.

You will have ample time to read and answer each of the questions. The U.S. History test has been designed to be administered in one session. You will be given 75 minutes to complete each test, with the first 15 minutes set aside to complete identifying data on the answer sheet.

Tips for Taking the Test

Preparing for the test

- Take this Practice Test several times.
- Review the Tennessee End of Course Item Sampler for U.S. History located at http://tennessee.gov/education/assessment/sec_samplers.shtml on the Tennessee Department of Education Web site.
- Become familiar with the correct way to mark answers on the answer sheet. There is a sample answer sheet in this Practice Test.

Before the test

- Get a good night's sleep. To do your best, you need to be rested.

During the test

- Relax. It is normal to be somewhat nervous before the test. Try to relax and not worry.
- Listen. Listen to and read the test directions carefully. Ask for an explanation of the directions if you do not understand them.
- Plan your time. Do not spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems to take too long, skip it and return to it later. First answer all questions that you are sure about.
- Think. If you are not sure how to answer a question, read it again and try your best to answer the question. Rule out answer choices that you know are incorrect and choose from those that remain.

Answer Sheet for the Practice Test

1	(A)(B)(C)(D)	13	(A)(B)(C)(D)	25	(A)(B)(C)(D)	37	(A)(B)(C)(D)	49	(A)(B)(C)(D)
2	(F)(G)(H)(J)	14	(F)(G)(H)(J)	26	(F)(G)(H)(J)	38	(F)(G)(H)(J)	50	(F)(G)(H)(J)
3	(A)(B)(C)(D)	15	(A)(B)(C)(D)	27	(A)(B)(C)(D)	39	(A)(B)(C)(D)	51	(A)(B)(C)(D)
4	(F)(G)(H)(J)	16	(F)(G)(H)(J)	28	(F)(G)(H)(J)	40	(F)(G)(H)(J)	52	(F)(G)(H)(J)
5	(A)(B)(C)(D)	17	(A)(B)(C)(D)	29	(A)(B)(C)(D)	41	(A)(B)(C)(D)	53	(A)(B)(C)(D)
6	(F)(G)(H)(J)	18	(F)(G)(H)(J)	30	(F)(G)(H)(J)	42	(F)(G)(H)(J)	54	(F)(G)(H)(J)
7	(A)(B)(C)(D)	19	(A)(B)(C)(D)	31	(A)(B)(C)(D)	43	(A)(B)(C)(D)	55	(A)(B)(C)(D)
8	(F)(G)(H)(J)	20	(F)(G)(H)(J)	32	(F)(G)(H)(J)	44	(F)(G)(H)(J)	56	(F)(G)(H)(J)
9	(A)(B)(C)(D)	21	(A)(B)(C)(D)	33	(A)(B)(C)(D)	45	(A)(B)(C)(D)	57	(A)(B)(C)(D)
10	(F)(G)(H)(J)	22	(F)(G)(H)(J)	34	(F)(G)(H)(J)	46	(F)(G)(H)(J)	58	(F)(G)(H)(J)
11	(A)(B)(C)(D)	23	(A)(B)(C)(D)	35	(A)(B)(C)(D)	47	(A)(B)(C)(D)	59	(A)(B)(C)(D)
12	(F)(G)(H)(J)	24	(F)(G)(H)(J)	36	(F)(G)(H)(J)	48	(F)(G)(H)(J)	60	(F)(G)(H)(J)

Directions for Taking the Practice Test

In this Practice Test, you will answer various U.S. history questions. You may write in the open spaces in this book, but remember to fill in the circle on your answer sheet that goes with the answer you choose for each question. Fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change an answer, erase the mark you made and make a new mark.

You will do the items in this Practice Test by yourself. Remember to read all the directions carefully. When you see the words *Go On* at the bottom of the page, go to the next page. When you come to the word STOP, you have finished this test. When you have finished, you may check your answers.

On your answer sheet, find Number 1. Mark your answers beginning with Number 1.

You may begin. Stop when you have finished the test.

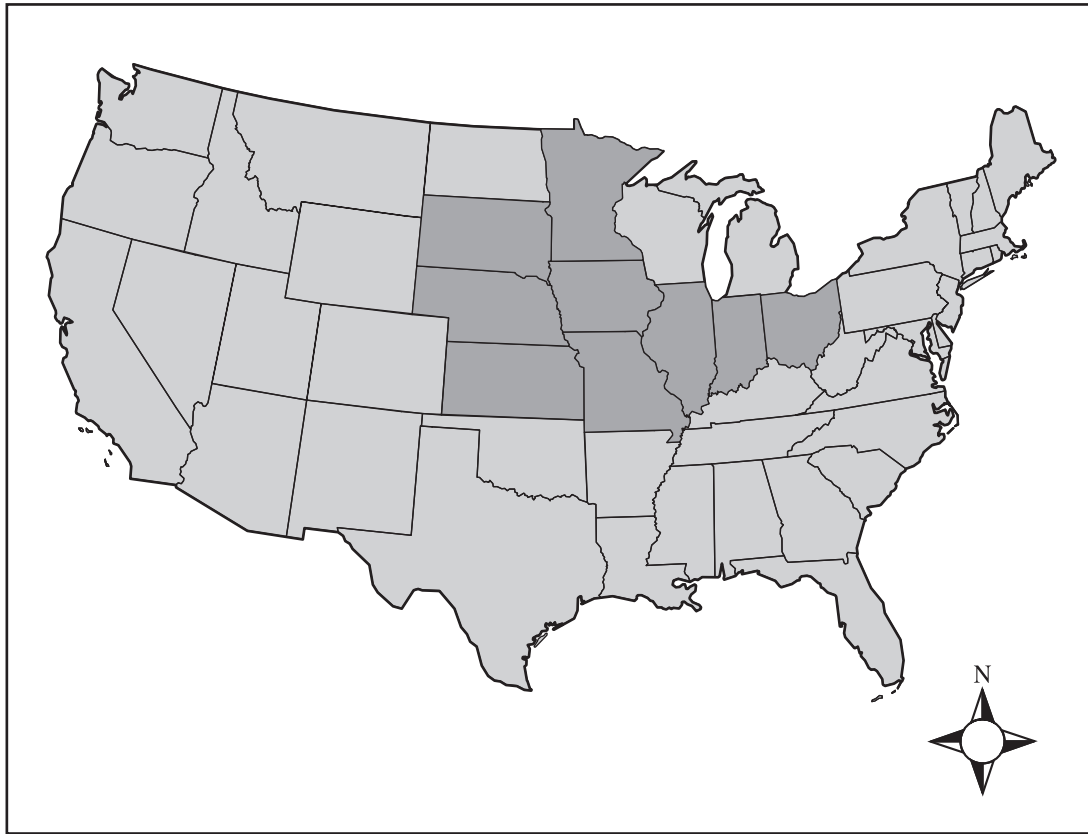
At the end of the Practice Test, make sure that all your marks are heavy and dark and that you have completely erased any marks that you do not want.

Turn to Page 41 and locate the Answer Key. Check your answers and review those items that you marked incorrectly.

1 The need to clothe thousands of Union soldiers in the Northern United States during the Civil War led to the expansion of

- A** cotton plantations.
- B** textile manufacturing.
- C** the steel industry.
- D** labor unions.

The United States, 1870s



2 Following the Civil War, which agricultural product was most often produced in the darker shaded region on the map?

- F** corn
- G** tobacco
- H** cotton
- J** rice

3 In the late 1800s, how did political and social unrest in Europe affect the United States?

- A** United States military forces were deployed in Europe.
- B** European immigrants sought refuge in the United States.
- C** European nations requested mediation led by the United States.
- D** United States political influence declined in Europe.

No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.
It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top.

4 Which of the following early civil rights leaders' ideas is best represented by the quotations above?

- F** Booker T. Washington
- G** W.E.B. Du Bois
- H** Martin Luther King, Jr.
- J** Marcus Garvey

5 Which development during the Industrial Era led to the expansion of farming and ranching in the United States?

- A** steel beam construction
- B** assembly line manufacturing
- C** growth of the railroads
- D** increase in electric lighting

_____ ?

- Pioneer in communication networks
- Inventor of the hydrofoil and metal detector
- Advanced aviation technology

6 The list above best describes the accomplishments of

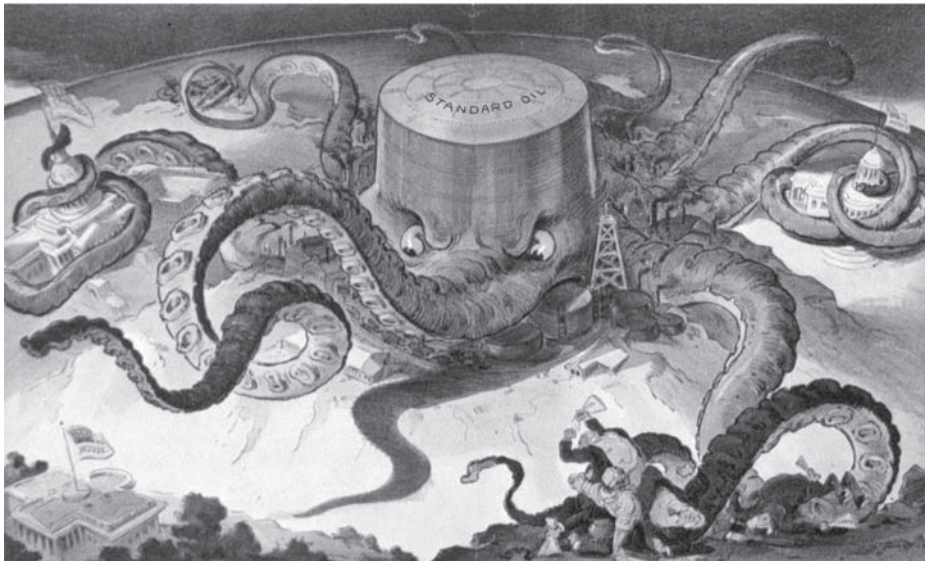
- F** Alexander Graham Bell.
- G** George Westinghouse.
- H** Thomas Edison.
- J** Gustavus Swift.

- Molly Maguires Strike of 1875
- Haymarket Affair of 1886
- Homestead Strike of 1892
- Pullman Strike of 1894

7 The primary cause of the labor strikes in the list above was the

- A** entry of women into industrial workplaces.
- B** decision of business owners to integrate factories.
- C** inability of immigrants to find employment in industry.
- D** low wages of workers compared to factory owners.

Next!

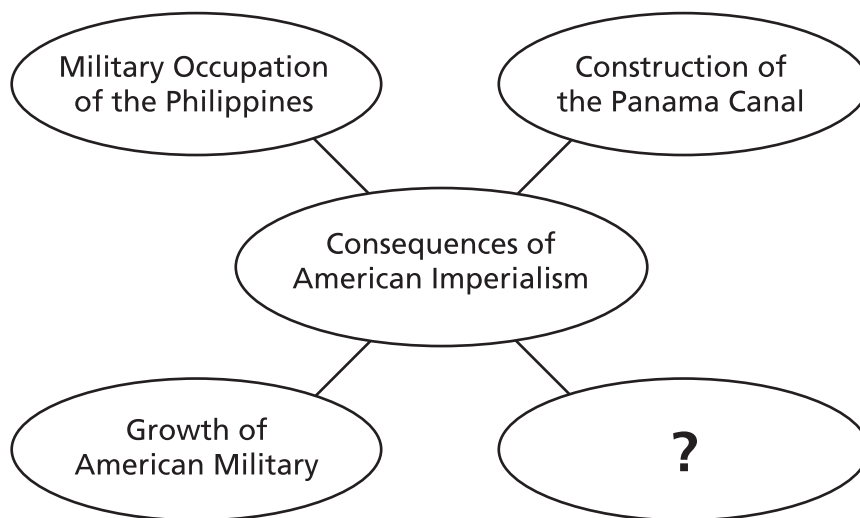


8 What controversial aspect of the Gilded Age is portrayed in this cartoon?

- F** the growing power of business trusts and monopolies
- G** the reliance on business to fund state and local governments
- H** domestic exploration for petroleum reserves
- J** foreign control of essential industries

9 During the late 19th century, state governments passed Granger laws with the goal of

- A** encouraging investment in new factories.
- B** restricting voting rights in the former slave states.
- C** protecting the economic rights of farmers.
- D** banning child labor in coal mines.



10 Which of the following best completes the diagram above?

- F** Expansion of Global Trade
- G** Beginning of the Cold War
- H** End of Racial Segregation
- J** Start of the Industrial Revolution

11 During the 1920s, which innovation became an important part of popular culture?

- A** radio
- B** opera
- C** television
- D** newspapers

12 British propaganda had the greatest influence on the United States' entry into which war?

- F** Spanish-American War
- G** World War I
- H** World War II
- J** Korean War

13 In the 1920s, speakeasies became popular in America as a result of

- A** prohibition of alcohol.
- B** billboard advertising.
- C** new trends in music.
- D** new immigration patterns.

14 How did Governor Albert Roberts of Tennessee contribute to the ratification of the 19th Amendment?

- F** He wrote the original draft of the amendment.
- G** He established several organizations to support the amendment.
- H** He campaigned nationally to support the amendment.
- J** He called a special legislative session to vote on the amendment.

Causes Leading to the ____?

- Overproduction in agriculture
- Weak financial regulations
- Purchasing stock on margin

15 Which of these best completes the title of the above list?

- A** Federal Reserve Act of 1913
- B** Economic Collapse of 1929
- C** Auto Workers Strike of 1936
- D** Lend-Lease Agreement of 1941

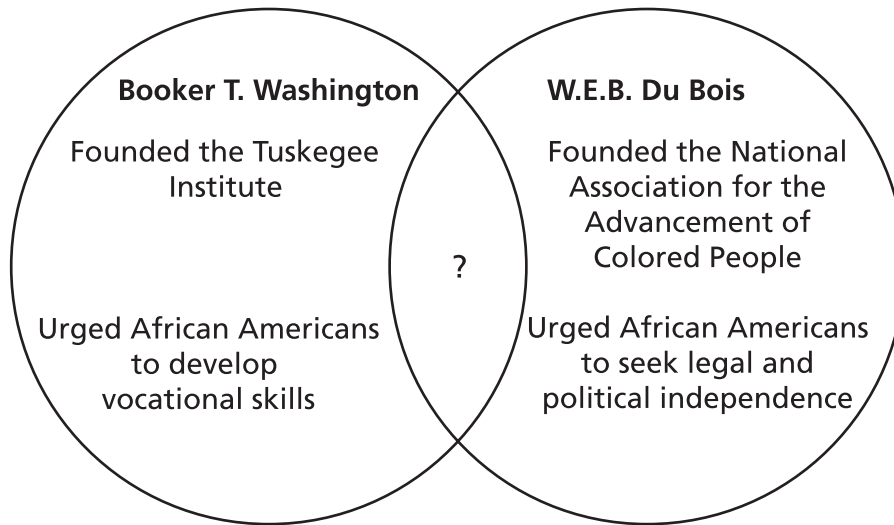
I stand for the square deal. . . . Now, this means that our government, national and state, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special interests. Exactly as the special interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity before the Civil War, so now the great special business interests too often control and corrupt the men and methods of government for their own profit. We must drive the special interests out of politics. That is one of our tasks today. Every special interest is entitled to justice—full, fair, and complete . . . but not one is entitled to a vote in Congress, to a voice on the bench, or to representation in any public office. The Constitution guarantees protection to property, and we must make that promise good. But it does not give the right of suffrage to any corporation.

—from a campaign speech by Theodore Roosevelt
during the 1912 presidential election

16 In the quotation above, Theodore Roosevelt warns against

- F** too much regulation of business.
- G** the dangers of financial speculation.
- H** the unequal treatment of minority groups.
- J** businesses gaining control over government.

Early Civil Rights Leaders



17 Which phrase best completes the diagram above?

- A** Opposed the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- B** Opposed racial discrimination against African Americans
- C** Believed minorities should unite in a violent revolution to gain equality
- D** Believed African Americans should start a nationalist movement

There is a solidarity and interdependence about the modern world, both technically and morally, which makes it impossible for any nation completely to isolate itself from economic and political upheavals in the rest of the world, especially when such upheavals appear to be spreading and not declining.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1937

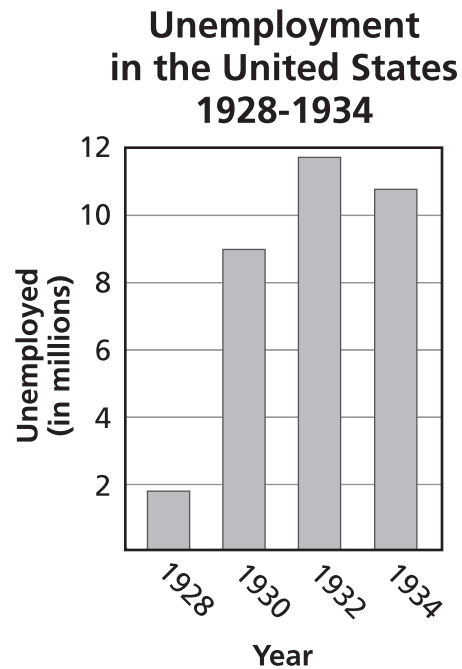
18 An opponent of the policy in the quotation above would most likely make which statement?

- F** Skillful negotiation is enough to resolve most international problems.
- G** If Americans model a well-functioning democracy, others will imitate it.
- H** The United States should not involve itself in the affairs of other nations.
- J** Dictatorships will collapse under their own weight as their economies improve.

- Reparation payments
- Strict terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- Extremely high inflation

19 How did the factors listed above contribute to the start of World War II?

- A** They created conditions in Britain that increased support for isolationism.
- B** They encouraged a close political alliance between Italy and Japan.
- C** They encouraged investment in military industries in France and Poland.
- D** They created conditions in Germany that allowed for the rise of Nazism.



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

20 The change in unemployment from 1928 to 1932 shown on the graph above was the result of

- F** foreign competition.
- G** business failures.
- H** international wars.
- J** government regulation.

- Dictatorship
- Limited individual rights
- Supremacy of the state
- One-party rule

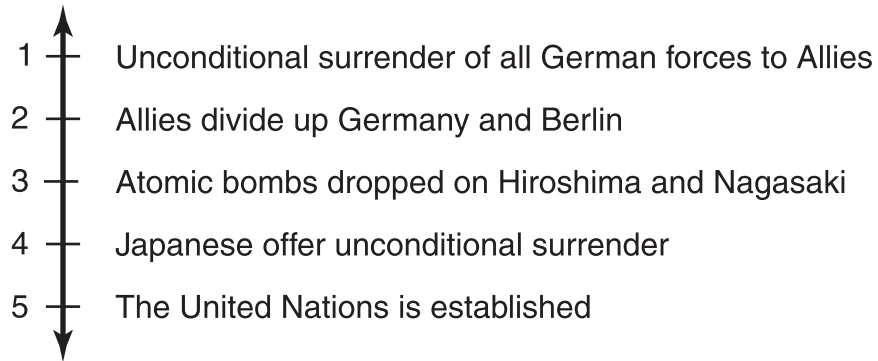
21 The above list defines the characteristics of

- A** fascism.
- B** capitalism.
- C** liberalism.
- D** socialism.

22 During the 1930s, religious revivalism expanded in the United States as a response to the

- F** experience of trench warfare in World War I.
- G** fear of communist invasion during the Cold War.
- H** economic hardships of the Great Depression.
- J** increase in charitable giving during the Progressive Era.

Events of World War II



23 The events numbered 3 on the timeline above were a result of the

- A** New Deal.
- B** Yalta Conference.
- C** Truman Doctrine.
- D** Manhattan Project.

- Created in 1935
- Built public improvements
- Gave jobs to writers and artists
- Set up National Youth Administration
- Spent the most money of any New Deal program

24 Which New Deal program is described above?

- F** Social Security Administration
- G** Works Progress Administration
- H** National Recovery Administration
- J** Tennessee Valley Authority

25 Great Britain and France entered World War II as allies because of their commitment to defend which country?

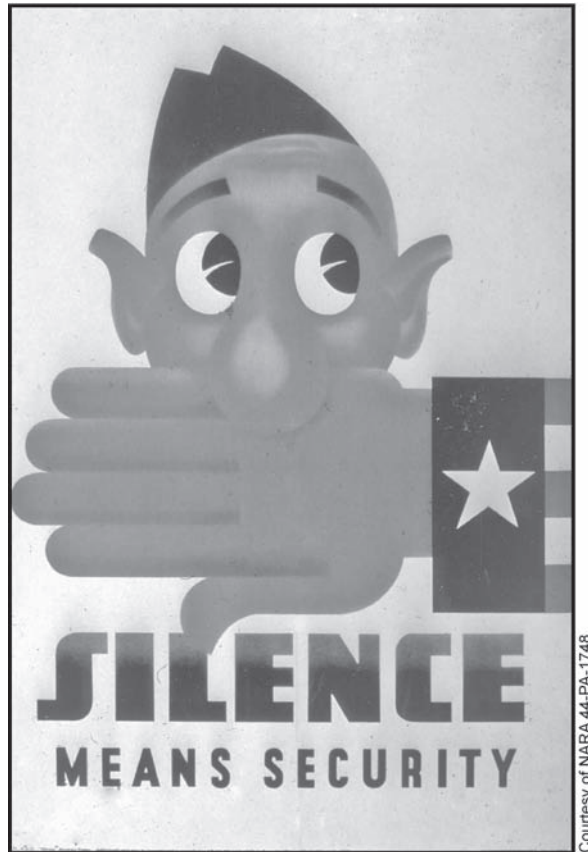
- A** Netherlands
- B** Czechoslovakia
- C** Austria
- D** Poland

26 Increased urbanization in the United States during World War II can be attributed to the

- F** opportunities for employment in industry.
- G** rapid desegregation of neighborhoods.
- H** fear of foreign attacks in remote rural areas.
- J** arrival of large numbers of immigrants.

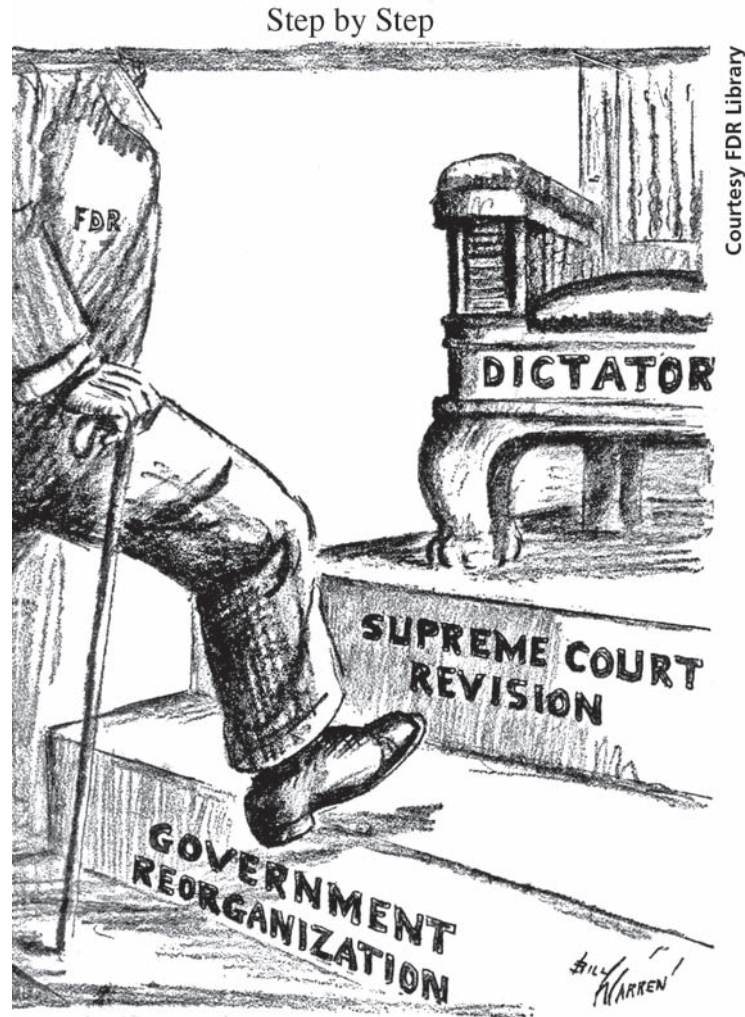
27 Which program was the Oak Ridge facility built to support?

- A** the Tennessee Valley Authority
- B** the Manhattan Project
- C** the Interstate Highway System
- D** the Marshall Plan



28 Signs like this were especially important during the Manhattan Project because of the

- F** danger of explosions.
- G** storage of uranium.
- H** cost of materials.
- J** fear of espionage.



29 What is the main message of the 1938 political cartoon above?

- A** President Roosevelt needed to support government reorganization.
- B** The Supreme Court should help more with government reorganization.
- C** President Roosevelt was starting to have too much power.
- D** The Supreme Court needed to have its power limited.

30 Among the Allied powers, which nation's economic system was most different from that of the United States following World War II?

- F** France
- G** Great Britain
- H** Australia
- J** Soviet Union

Before a group can enter the open society,
it must first close ranks.

— Stokely Carmichael and
Charles Hamilton, *Black Power*,
1967

31 The above statement is most clearly a commentary about

- A** racial segregation.
- B** gender equality.
- C** labor organization.
- D** generational conflict.

Latin America, 2008



32 Which number identifies the Latin American country with a communist government?

- F** 1
- G** 2
- H** 3
- J** 4

33 President Dwight Eisenhower strengthened the nation's transportation system by

- A** ordering the desegregation of the armed forces.
- B** creating the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- C** promoting passage of the Interstate Highway Act.
- D** encouraging funds for science and math education.

34 The primary reason the United States became involved in the Korean Conflict was to

- F** keep Soviet troops from invading the Korean Peninsula.
- G** liberate the North Korean people from a dictatorship.
- H** prevent communism from spreading to South Korea.
- J** protect free trade between North and South Korea.

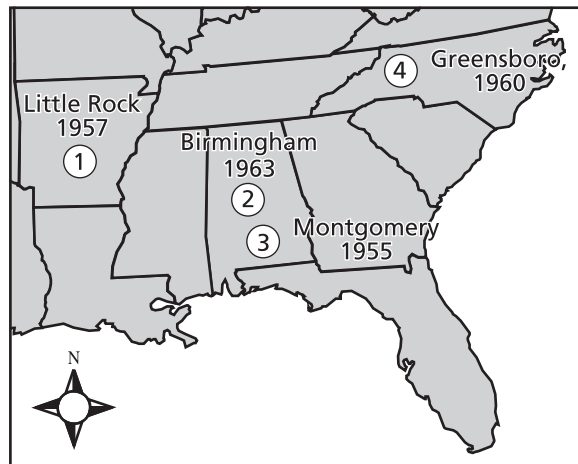
Mr. Gideon, I am sorry, but I cannot appoint Counsel to represent you in this case. Under the laws of the State of Florida, the only time the Court can appoint Counsel to represent a Defendant is when that person is charged with a capital offense. I am sorry, but I will have to deny your request to appoint Counsel to defend you in this case.

Florida State Court to Clarence Gideon, 1961

35 What was the main result of the Supreme Court decision that overturned the above ruling?

- A** State courts were required to provide lawyers for defendants in criminal cases.
- B** State courts were obligated to establish a district attorney's office.
- C** Citizens were required to retain a lawyer before filing a civil lawsuit.
- D** Citizens must receive legal counsel before pressing criminal charges.

Civil Rights Movement



36 Which number on the map represents the location of large-scale violence led by local police against Civil Rights demonstrators?

- F** 1
- G** 2
- H** 3
- J** 4

37 Which phrase best describes the 1950s U.S. policy of brinkmanship?

- A** providing economic aid to needy postwar Europeans
- B** offering military aid to democratic governments
- C** establishing peaceful relations with the Soviet Union
- D** using the threat of nuclear war to prevent the spread of communism

- Tennessee senator in the 1950s
- One of only three senators who refused to sign the 1956 Southern Manifesto opposing integration

38 Which individual is being described above?

- F** Albert Gore, Sr.
- G** George Wallace
- H** Strom Thurmond
- J** Harry Burn

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

—John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, 1961

39 President Kennedy's statement above is describing his decision to continue the policy of

- A** détente.
- B** containment.
- C** isolationism.
- D** neutrality.

40 In the 1950s, Sun Studio in Memphis, Tennessee, had the greatest influence on which new musical style?

- F** jazz
- G** classical
- H** big band
- J** rock 'n' roll

41 Sam Walton established a business model based on the idea that

- A** cotton industries employ the most efficient means of production.
- B** discount stores that focus on high volume and low prices are extremely profitable.
- C** small specialty stores with high prices make the largest profit.
- D** shopping malls with department stores and restaurants are extremely popular.



42 In which section of the above timeline would the Korean War be correctly placed?

- F** 1
- G** 2
- H** 3
- J** 4

43 The Reagan and Clinton administrations were both known for having

- A** the consistent support of the majority party in Congress.
- B** advocated changes in the role played by the federal government.
- C** been succeeded in their office by their vice presidents.
- D** negotiated strategic peace agreements with the Soviet Union.

44 Vietnam only allows a certain amount of foreign-made motorcycles and bicycles to be brought into the country. This practice is an example of

- F** a free-trade agreement.
- G** an export tariff.
- H** an import quota.
- J** a foreign-aid agreement.

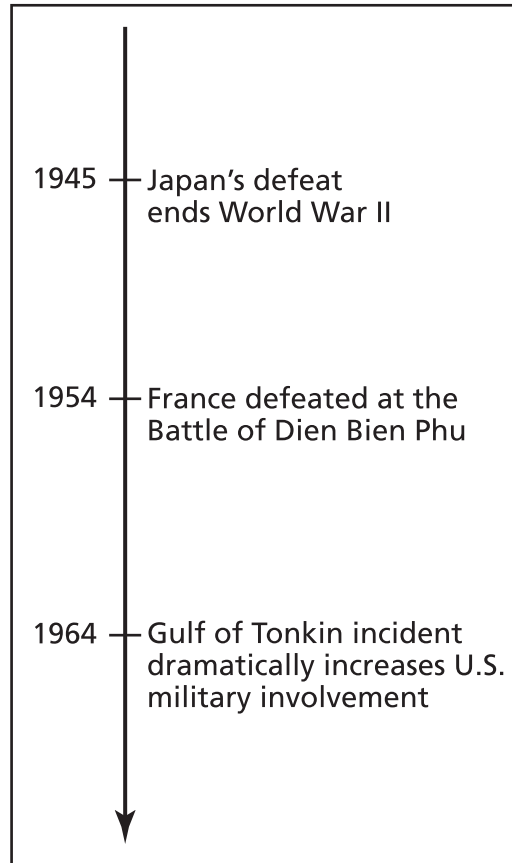
45 Which innovator revolutionized the retail industry with his online bookstore?

- A** Steve Jobs
- B** Michael Dell
- C** Andy Hertzfeld
- D** Jeff Bezos

46 Possible ties between the Nixon administration and the Watergate break-in were first made public by

- F** reporters for the *Washington Post*.
- G** congressional aides.
- H** attorneys from the Justice Department.
- J** presidential staff members.

Vietnam



47 What was the purpose for the United States' involvement in the region described in the above timeline?

- A** maintaining neutrality
- B** expanding international trade
- C** containing communism
- D** providing humanitarian aid

48 President Bill Clinton's final budget differed from those of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush because it

- F** expanded taxes on the working poor.
- G** increased defense spending.
- H** eliminated deficit spending.
- J** reduced international food aid.

?

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction or elimination of tariffs• Construction of free trade areas• Increased access to markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of domestic jobs• Increased need for transportation• Lack of environmental controls

49 Which title best completes the above graphic?

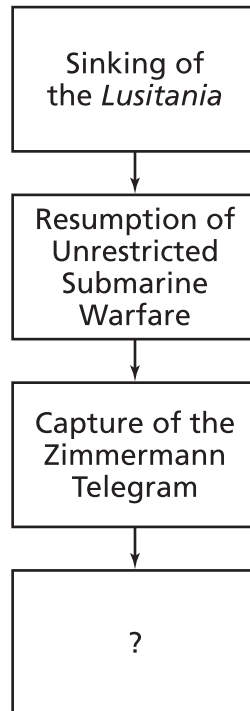
- A** Influence of Political Parties
- B** Development of Democracies
- C** Impact of Globalization
- D** Expansion of Organized Labor

50 Ray Kroc helped to change the U.S. economy by

- F** expanding a chain of fast-food restaurants.
- G** building a national chain of discount stores.
- H** improving information searches on computers.
- J** creating an effective way to sell goods over the Internet.

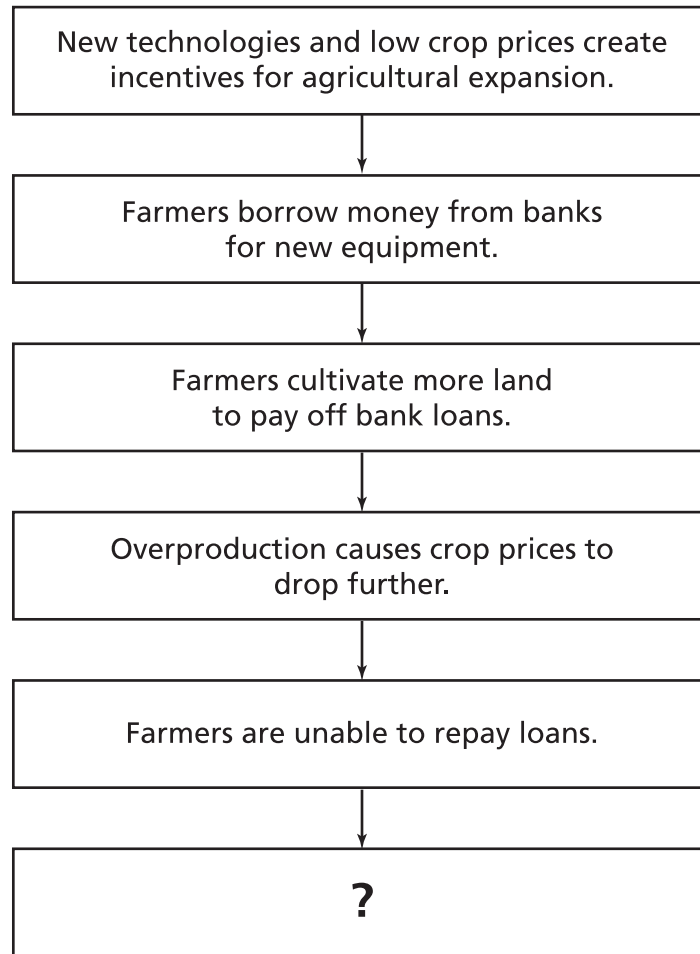
51 One main benefit of the development of indoor plumbing during the late 1800s was the

- A** growth of industry.
- B** increase in manual labor.
- C** conservation of fresh water.
- D** improvement in sanitation.



52 Which statement best completes the flow chart above?

- F** Germany Declares War on Britain
- G** Russia Enters World War I
- H** United States Enters World War I
- J** France Declares War on Germany



53 Which statement best completes the flow chart above?

- A** Industrial technology increases.
- B** Bank failures increase.
- C** Agricultural colleges flourish.
- D** Suburban sprawl begins.

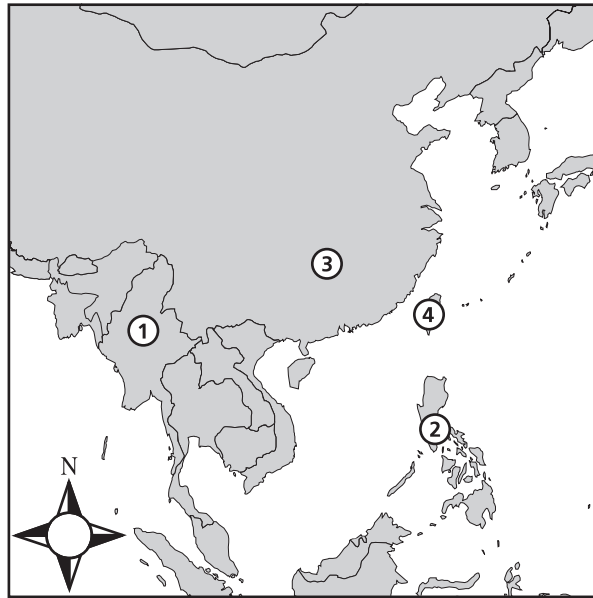
54 Why did people live in Hoovervilles in the 1930s?

- F** Government policies encouraged settlement in these areas.
- G** They could not find builders willing to work.
- H** They refused to accept government assistance.
- J** Economic conditions forced them out of their homes.

55 The Indian Reorganization Act allowed Native Americans on reservations to

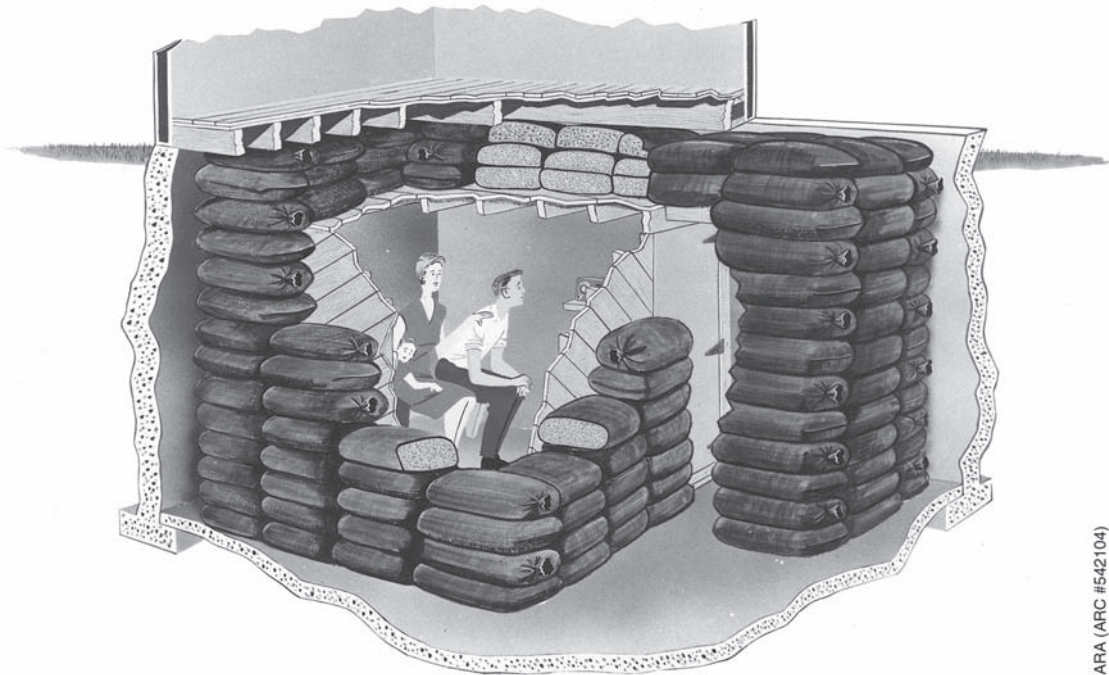
- A** receive government aid for tribal improvements.
- B** retain tribal membership after moving to cities.
- C** establish local governments for tribal groups.
- D** build universities for the use of tribal members.

Asia, 1949



56 Which numbered country on the map became communist in 1949 under the leadership of Mao Zedong?

- F** 1
- G** 2
- H** 3
- J** 4



Courtesy of NARA (ARC #542104)

TEMPORARY BASEMENT FALLOUT SHELTER

57 In the 1950s, shelters like the one shown above were built by people fearing a

- A** civil war.
- B** popular revolt.
- C** natural disaster.
- D** nuclear attack.

58 The increase in the number of college applicants during the 1960s and 1970s was the result of the

- F** influx of well-educated immigrants.
- G** improved quality of high school education.
- H** lowering of the voting age to 18 years.
- J** post–World War II baby boom.

59 The investigation into the attempted burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Hotel eventually resulted in the

- A** growth of third parties in presidential elections.
- B** resignation of the President of the United States.
- C** decline in congressional hearings.
- D** end of the Vietnam War.

President Ronald Reagan	President George H. W. Bush	President Bill Clinton
Sent troops to Lebanon Invaded Grenada	Invaded Panama Sent troops to Somalia	Sent troops to Bosnia Attacked Serbia to protect Kosovo

60 The examples above support the conclusion that all three presidents

- F** were determined to encourage industry in foreign countries.
- G** followed international treaties when making foreign policy decisions.
- H** used the military to achieve their foreign policy goals.
- J** took action to prevent communist takeovers of foreign countries.

Answer Key

Item Number	Correct Answer
1	B
2	F
3	B
4	F
5	C
6	F
7	D
8	F
9	C
10	F
11	A
12	G
13	A
14	J
15	B
16	J
17	B
18	H
19	D
20	G
21	A
22	H

Item Number	Correct Answer
23	D
24	G
25	D
26	F
27	B
28	J
29	C
30	J
31	A
32	G
33	C
34	H
35	A
36	G
37	D
38	F
39	B
40	J
41	B
42	F
43	B
44	H

Item Number	Correct Answer
45	D
46	F
47	C
48	H
49	C
50	F
51	D
52	H
53	B
54	J
55	C
56	H
57	D
58	J
59	B
60	H

Reporting Categories

Below you will find that each item has been linked to its corresponding Reporting Category. These five Reporting Categories will be used to report scores from the actual test.

You can find the Reporting Categories and their Performance Indicators grouped together in the Tennessee End of Course Item Sampler for U.S. History located on the Tennessee Department of Education Web site at http://tennessee.gov/education/assessment/sec_samplers.shtml.

Item	Reporting Category
1	Era 6: 1870-1900
2	Era 6: 1870-1900
3	Era 6: 1870-1900
4	Era 6: 1870-1900
5	Era 6: 1870-1900
6	Era 6: 1870-1900
7	Era 6: 1870-1900
8	Era 6: 1870-1900
9	Era 6: 1870-1900
10	Era 7: 1890-1930
11	Era 7: 1890-1930
12	Era 7: 1890-1930
13	Era 7: 1890-1930
14	Era 7: 1890-1930
15	Era 7: 1890-1930
16	Era 7: 1890-1930
17	Era 7: 1890-1930
18	Era 7: 1890-1930
19	Era 8: 1929-1945
20	Era 8: 1929-1945
21	Era 8: 1929-1945
22	Era 8: 1929-1945
23	Era 8: 1929-1945
24	Era 8: 1929-1945
25	Era 8: 1929-1945

Item	Reporting Category
26	Era 8: 1929-1945
27	Era 8: 1929-1945
28	Era 8: 1929-1945
29	Era 8: 1929-1945
30	Era 9: 1945-1970s
31	Era 9: 1945-1970s
32	Era 9: 1945-1970s
33	Era 9: 1945-1970s
34	Era 9: 1945-1970s
35	Era 9: 1945-1970s
36	Era 9: 1945-1970s
37	Era 9: 1945-1970s
38	Era 9: 1945-1970s
39	Era 9: 1945-1970s
40	Era 9: 1945-1970s
41	Era 10: 1968-Present
42	Era 10: 1968-Present
43	Era 10: 1968-Present
44	Era 10: 1968-Present
45	Era 10: 1968-Present
46	Era 10: 1968-Present
47	Era 10: 1968-Present
48	Era 10: 1968-Present
49	Era 10: 1968-Present
50	Era 10: 1968-Present
51	Era 6: 1870-1900
52	Era 7: 1890-1930
53	Era 7: 1890-1930
54	Era 8: 1929-1945
55	Era 8: 1929-1945
56	Era 9: 1945-1970s
57	Era 9: 1945-1970s

Item	Reporting Category
58	Era 9: 1945-1970s
59	Era 10: 1968-Present
60	Era 10: 1968-Present

End of Course Assessment
U.S. History

PRACTICE TEST

